

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A stent, comprising:
a generally tubular structure formed of material substantially invisible under magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) visualization, where the generally tubular structure includes a cell; and
a radio frequency (RF) marker that defines a perimeter of the cell of ~~coupled to~~ the generally tubular structure.
2. (Original) The stent of claim 1 wherein the RF marker is configured to emit RF energy under influence of changing electromagnetic fields in an MRI system, the RF energy generating a visual indication under MRI visualization.
3. (Original) The stent of claim 2 wherein the RF marker comprises a loop of conductive material.
4. (Currently Amended) The stent of claim 3 wherein the loop includes a plurality of windings of conductive material that define the perimeter of the cell ~~is disposed about an opening in the generally tubular structure.~~
5. (Currently Amended) The stent of claim ~~[[3]]~~1 wherein the cell is interconnected to additional cells of the generally tubular structure by connectors ~~opening comprises a stent cell defined by a portion of the generally tubular structure.~~

6. (Currently Amended) The stent of claim ~~[[3]]~~1 wherein the cell opening ~~is defines a portion of defined by~~ a peripheral circumference of the generally tubular structure.

7. (Currently Amended) The stent of claim ~~[[2]]~~6 wherein the peripheral circumference of the generally tubular structure includes two or more of the cells ~~RF marker comprises a multi-loop winding of conductive material.~~

8. (Currently Amended) The stent of claim 7 wherein at least two of the cells include RF markers having multi-loops of conductive material ~~[[are]]~~ oriented relative to one another to generate the RF energy under magnetic fields applied in different directions.

9. (Currently Amended) The stent of claim 8 wherein the multi-loops of conductive material ~~winding is~~ are embedded in the generally tubular structure.

10.-11. (Cancelled)

12. (Original) The stent of claim 1 and further comprising:
a magnetic susceptibility marker connected to the generally tubular structure.

13. (Currently Amended) A medical device for use in a body cavity, comprising:
a structure formed of a material substantially invisible under magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) visualization, where a peripheral surface of the structure defines a cell; and

a radio frequency (RF) marker that delineates a circumference of the cell of ~~connected to~~ the structure to emit sufficient RF energy under MRI visualization to disturb hydrogen atom spins of at least one voxel.

14. (Original) The medical device of claim 13 wherein the RF

marker comprises a loop of conductive material.

15. (Currently Amended) The medical device of claim 14 wherein the cell is interconnected to additional cells of the structure by connectors ~~loop is disposed about an opening in the structure.~~

16. (Currently Amended) The medical device of claim 14 wherein the cell opening is defined by ~~defines a portion of a~~ peripheral circumference of the structure.

17. (Original) The medical device of claim 14 wherein the RF marker comprises a multi-loop winding of conductive material.

18. (Original) The medical device of claim 17 wherein at least two of the multi-loops are oriented relative to one another to generate the RF energy under magnetic fields applied in different directions.

19. (Original) The medical device of claim 18 wherein the multi-loop winding is embedded in the structure.

20.-21. (Cancelled)

22. (Original) The medical device of claim 13 and further comprising:
a magnetic susceptibility marker connected to the structure.

23. (Original) A method of implanting a medical device, comprising:
inserting the medical device having a generally tubular structure formed of material substantially invisible under magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) visualization, where the generally tubular structure includes a cell with a radio frequency (RF) marker that defines a perimeter of the cell formed of material

~~substantially invisible under magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) visualization~~, into a body cavity;

exposing the medical device to a magnetic field generated by a MRI system;

and

visually detecting changes in atomic spins due to radio frequency (RF) energy emitted, under influence of the magnetic field, by a RF marker on the medical device while the generally tubular structure apart from the cell with the RF marker remains substantially invisible under MRI visualization.

24. (Original) The method of claim 23 wherein visually detecting comprises:

visually detecting changes in atomic spins due to both the RF marker and a magnetic susceptibility marker.